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an' his grand house I tuk fur an inn!—did you ever hear the like ov that?"

"Yis I did," said the same sneering young man whom Patty had to correct for interruption before, "fur iv I don't mistake I heerd the very identical same thing tould be Bartle the pedlar, as happenin' to a travellin' jintleman—an' now that I think ov id, you, Pether, wor present."

Pether hemmed and hawed, and grew red and fidgetty, while a grin went round at his usual detection, whenever he related one of his own adventures, and the seat he occupied was becoming very uneasy to him, when Patty put all to rights, by smiling, and exclaiming—

"Well, well! shure id's no matther fur that; happen to who id may id's a quare adventure, an' Pether has tould id very well."

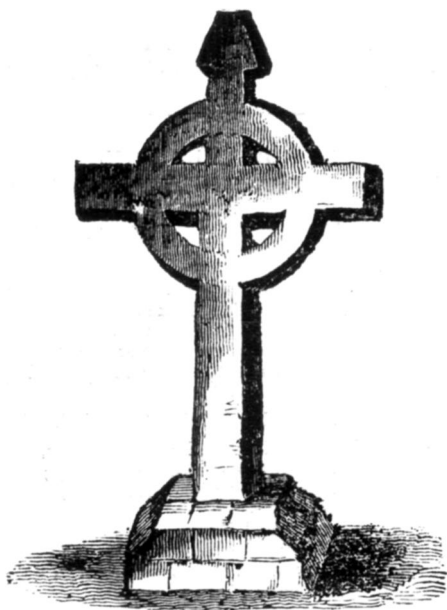
Pether looked gratefully at her for this extrication, and re-lit his pipe with renewed self confidence.

Gentle reader! *She* now exults in the appellation of Mrs. Brierly, and listens to Pether's stories, and nurses her infant with equal seeming pleasure; while he is prouder of his pretty little wife than any man or boy in the village.

The foregoing sketch is founded on a *fact*, which actually did occur, as described, to this nobleman, who had his arms over the door of his residence in Cullen, till very lately, which gave it greatly the appearance of an inn; his name is John Foster, Earl of Ferrard, and he contributed much to the beauty and prosperity of this sweet little town by long continued residence.

DENIS O'DONOH.

ANCIENT CROSS IN KILCLISPEEN CHURCHYARD.

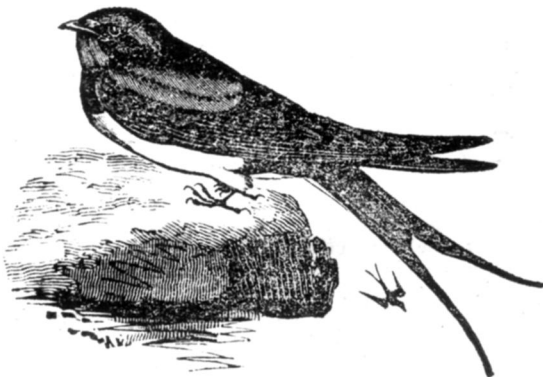


Kilelispenn churchyard is situated near the high road, in the parish of Carrick-on-Suir, barony of Iffa and Offa, and county of Tipperary. It exhibits traces of great antiquity, and is remarkable for having two large stone crosses of the above form. There was a third, which has been destroyed; however, a section of the base is still visible. They are, with the exception of the base, each composed of a single block of white freestone, and exhibit traces of elegant and curious carving. The base stone is about four feet and a half high, the same in width in front, and about four feet in depth. There is a good deal of it sunk in the earth included in the above measurement. It has a square hole cut through, into which the cross is sunk, and which fits with great exactness. The whole cross, including the base and cap, is about fifteen feet from the ground.

There is an ancient tradition in the country respecting these three crosses. It is said that they were brought

there by supernatural agency, and erected all in one night, on account of the murder of seven bishops, brothers, who were ordained at Rome; and on returning to their own country, in passing a place near Lisnateigue, were overtaken by a party of men, dispatched after them by the lady of Grany Castle, in the county of Kilkenny, a notorious virago in those days, who thought they were rich merchants returning from foreign parts, by whom they were barbarously massacred. Their bodies were buried in separate churches, but were all found overground in the morning, when they were brought to this churchyard. For a long time after they were murdered a voice was heard crying out at the dead midnight the following words in the Irish tongue, '*Dhealfur, Dhealfur, Dhealfur!*' or 'it will be paid, it will be paid, it will be paid.' The lady of Grany Castle on being told of the circumstance, was greatly troubled, and sent men to ask the voice what would be paid. They performed their devotions, invoking the protection of a certain saint, and proceeded to the spot where the fearful voice was crying out its prophetic threat. They asked who would be paid, and were answered, 'if not the murderers, their children's children to the third and fourth generation.'

This land was granted by King William the Third to one of the Hayden family, and near it is the hill of *Carrick a duoul*, or the Devil's rock, from which you have a view of the beautiful valley of Werk, with the Suir running on to Waterford for nearly twenty-five miles, and on the other side for about twenty-six miles down to Clonmel and Clogheen.



ORNITHOLOGY.

ON THE SWALLOW AND ITS HABITS, &C.

The swallow belongs to the genus, *hirundo*, and order *passeres*, according to the system of Linnæus, and comprehends a variety of species, dispersed through different countries; but there are only four species which visit our island, viz.—the *hirundo apus*, or swift; *hirundo rustica*, or common country swallow; *hirundo riparia*, or bank martin; and the *hirundo urbana*, or town martin—all of which have the general habits of migration, and, being soft-billed birds, feed on insects which they take on the wing. The arrival of the swallow (*hirundo rustica*) usually precedes that of the martin by a few days; they arrive about the middle of April, or between that and the first of May, though now and then a straggler may be seen much earlier. It is probable that many of them perish in crossing the sea, or in distant regions, as their migration is now scarcely disputed by any naturalist of common penetration. although the ingenious White, in his Natural History of Selborne, seems to have been of a different opinion. It is probable that they migrate to some warmer country—in all likelihood, Africa—as they have been known to perch on fishing boats at a distance from land, so much exhausted, as to be incapable of proceeding farther until recruited.

Soon after their arrival, these birds proceed to prepare a nest for the accommodation of their offspring. The swallow builds in Ireland generally in barns, stables, and cow-houses; and in Sweden she is called (*ladu swala*) the barn swallow, and it appears she did the same in Virgil's time—

"Ante

Garrula quam tignis nidos suspendat hirundo,"